Sheriff Reuben King's Assassination.

Trial and Acquittal of Calvin Oxendine.

A SWAMP ANGEL VISITATION.

JOHN DIALL, THE BANDIT'S, EVIDENCE

An Alibi and Good Character Sworn To.

THE MOTHER OF THE OXENDINES.

SMITHVILLE, Brunswick County, N. C., April 11, 1872. To-day the trial of Calvin Oxendine, one of the re-puted murderers of Reuben King, Sheriff of Robeon county, came off. The day was truly lovely and spring-like, and not a single ripple disturbed the placid waters of blue Cape Fear. The air was laden

with perfume of fruit trees now in blossom, and vocal with the music of myriads of happy birds celebrating the return of spring. Perhaps the brightness of the day brought renewed hope to the bosom of the poor prisoner who has

FOR THREE LONG YEARS

been hedged in by prison walls.

At half-past ten precisely Court was called, His Honor Judge Russell presiding. Never since the recollection of the writer has there been such a general turning out of the people of good old Brunswick-not men alone, but by far the greater and most respectable portion of

THE LADIES OF SMITHVILLE. Even the schools were closed for the day, and the teachers were observed listening eagerly to the

The ladies occurried the seats to the right of the jury. In a few moments the prisoner was brought in, accompanied by his mother, and those who saw saw him three years ago say that he is not changed in any particular, and looks as well as the first day be entered the prison walls. After the usual preliminaries-shouting of the Sheriff for silence-the trial began. The prosecuting counsel were William . Normant, of Robeson; Colonel Neal A. McLean, of Robeson, and C. Roland. For the defence, Marsden Bellamy, of Brunswick, and Daniel French, of Robeson. The first witness for the State was John

WHO TURNED STATE'S EVIDENCE. A more villanous-looking rascal it has never been my fortune to set eyes upon.

Diall, outlaw and murderer,

EVIDENCE OF JOHN DIALL. I am about nineteen years old; in January, 1869, latter part, Henry Berry Lowery, George Applewhite, Boss Strong, Calvin Oxendine, Henderson Oxendine and I got together Friday night, about eleven o'clock, at the upper end of Thompson's lane; went on the same night to back of King's plantation; got there about daybreak Saturday; all those mentioned were there; stopped at the

bay, low, flat land; stayed there until Saturday evening, good dusk; about half a mile from the BLACKED OUR FACES WITH SMUT, tied handkerchiefs on our heads there witness produced a handkerchief and placed it on his head as on that night), and then George Applewhite cut him a stick, a black gum stick; we then went to King's house: King was sitting before the fire read ing a newspaper; another gentleman was in the house; Calvin went to the house with a pistol; Calvin, George Applewhite and Henry Berry Lowery

then went into the house; when they went in

TOLD KING TO SURRENDER:

King came forward to Henry Berry Lowery, caught the gun in his hand and pushed it down; they got tangled somehow and Henry Berry's gun went off; George Applewhite and Cal-

gum went off; George Applewhite and Calvin had pistols, and George Applewhite fired his pistol at King and shot him in the back; King fell; fell out of the house into the piazza; the piazza is at the back part of the house; part of the body fell on the piazza and part in the house; then yell on the piazza and part in the house; then yell on the piazza and part in the house; then yell on the piazza and part in the house; then yell on the piazza and part in the house; then yell on the piazza and part in the house; then yell on the piazza and part in the house; then yell on the piazza and part in the house; then yell on the foor; tiden yell on the house; too, and the house; king called for God to have mercy on him; Boss Strong said if he did not hush he would

BUST HIS HEAD OPEN
with the butt of his gun; Calvin had his pistol cocked, too; after King was shot Henry Berry searched his pockets and found a few dollars in gold and a few dollars in silver; Calvin, Henry Berry and George Applewhite searched the house; took some bedetothes, one shotgun and a pistol; I saw them afterwards have a watch that they did not have before; I believe they got it then; it was a single case silver watch; they put the trunk into the yard—not many steps from the door—not far from the well; Boss Strong

BROKE THE TRUNK OPEN;

ton't know if they took anything from the trunk;

BROKE THE TRUNK OPEN:
don't know if they took anything from the trunk;
King was lying this time about the same place; Calvin joined us, about eleven o'clock, with George
Appiewhite and Henry Berry, at Thompson's lane;
went into the woods near the bay above
king's; I saw one white woman at
King's after King had been wounded;
she went to where King was lying
and staid with King until we left; I saw the place
where the stick was cut in January after; Ben and stand with King until we left; I saw the place where the stick was cut in Jaimary after; Ben Howell, Mr. Brown and some other men went with me to the place where we camped that night; went to show them where the camp was; found where the fire had been, and where the stick was cut, (Here the stick

to show them where the camp was; toand where the fire had been, and where the stick was cut. (Here the stick a Most Murderous Looking weapon, and weapon, and weapon, was produced.) Stayed the first time nearly a day; no inducements has been offered me to tell this; I was not put up to this by others; in Wilmington iail, Calvin Oxendine, Henderson Oxendine, Steve Lowery and George Applewhite tried to make me say that you (meaning counsel) put me up to what I told; I swear that I never was put up to it; no threats were used; none made in Lumberton jail by magistrates or any one.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Have been in jail for three years; am a State witness; I was induced to go with the outlaws to King's to rob him; was also an outlaw at that time; I lied once to Mr. French; I told him I was forced to make confessions at Lumberton jail; I don't know who shot Ward; I don't know who put the pistol to Miss Penny Joey; I had no conversation with Strickland about it at ail; I don't know whether this swearing will hunt me or not; Ben Howell and I talked about it; I don't think Strickland heard me; he was in iali at the same time.

The Court adjourned at this stage ontil half-past three, when the trial was resumed.

MRS. King,

the widow of the murdered Sheriff, was next called, She is a woman about sixly years of age—a mild, motherly sort of person—with meth, sorrow im-

She is a woman about sixty years of age—a mild, motherly sort of person—with much sorrow im-printed on her face. Her hair is snow white, She deposed as follows:

motherly sort of person—with much sorrow imprinted on her face. Her hair is snow white, she deposed as follows:—

I am the widow of Reuben King; in the latter part of January, 1869, I heard a noise and then three shots fired in quick succession; heard some one say "surrender and give up your money;" ran in from the kitchen, saw Mr. King lying on the piazza and three men standing over him; he was BEGGING FOR HIS LIFE;

don't know how many men there was; did not recognize them; it was a bright moonlight night; Mr. Edward Ward was in the house with my insband at the time; he died on the lath of March, 1869; I missed out of the house a silver watch, single case, a pistol and shot gun, also two counterpanes; my trunk was in the yard, broken open, a few steps from the well; there was a large hole in the floor; Ward was lying near the fire, shot; he seemed to be in much pala, and feeble; a stick was left in the house—(here it was produced, and sworn to as the same)—I was told that a counterpane of mine was found afterwards.

I was at Reuben King's, in the county of Robekon, at the same time; it was growing dusk; Mrs. King and I were in the kitchen; heard dthree guns fire; heard some one say, "surrender and give up your money;" I ran m; saw King lying on the piazza end men standing over im; he begged me to raise him and

GIVE HIM SOME WATER;

casked one of the men to assist me to raise him; lie told me if I din't hush he would kill me; saw that they had their faces blackened and heads tied up; did not recogaze them; when they reached up for the watch the shirt slipped back and I saw the white skin on the arm, also the white on the neck; there was a large hole in the floor made by the gun. GIVE HIM SOME WATER:

formerly Sherid of Robeson county, was next summoned; I know John Diall; I was Sheriff of Robeson at that time; John Diall said he was one of the robbers; said so voluntarily; I told John if he knew snything about it he had better tell; John Diall phowed me the stamp where the stick was cut, and

THE OUTLAW MURDER. the spot where they blacked their faces; I swear that I HELD OUT NO INDUCEMENTS

to John and made no threats; he confessed of him

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD WARD.

I was in the house on the night of January 13, 1869, when Reuben King was shot; he was reading a newspaper; heard a noise and looked up; saw three men standing in the door; they called to him to surrender; he arose and went toward them, when they presented a gun to him; he pushed the gun down, and it went off, making a hole in the noor; some one at that time shot me; was in great pain; I did not know the men; they were disguised.

I am a physician; have practiced eighteen years in Robeson; was called on Saturday night to Reuben King; found him lying on his back; raised his arm, and attempted to probe the wound, when shood dowed from his mouth; for some cause the probe would not enter; the wound was under the right shoulder blade, between the third and fourth ribs; he died on the March following; he was PARALYZED BY INJURY TO THE SPINE; it is my opinion that his death was caused by that wound, which caused gangrene of the lung.

After hearing the evidence of Drs. Dick and Smith, which was corroborative of the foregoing the Court adjourned until seven o'clock in the evening. TESTIMONY OF DR. NORMANT.

SOLEMN SCENE.

It was a scene worthy the pencil of Hogarth—the dimiy lighted room, the stolid faces of the jury, the solema-faced judge, and the prisoner, whose eyes were wearily closed, and the mother, who never left this side, standing, still standing there outside the prisoner's box, the ladies' whose interest never flagged, sitting patiently to hear it through. The scene is indelibly impressed on the minds of many who witnessed it. Nothing of the kind was ever known to equal it in interest here. The prosecution having rested,

THE DEFENCE WAS OPENED.

The first witness was Fletcher O'Neil (colored), who testified as follows:—

I was called in to Iron the prisoner's (John Diall's) feet in the jail at Lumberton; heard Sheriff Howard say to John, "John, old fellow, we've got you; now go on and tell all about the murder of Reuben King;" John said, "I know nothing about the murder;" Howell said, "You had better tell and turn State's evidence; for we will catch all those fellows, and then one of them will tell and you'll be hung." SOLEMN SCENE.

fellows, and then one of them will tell and you'll be hung."

TESTIMONY OF DUFF CUMMINGS
(colored—) I live in Robeson and work in turpentine; about twelve o'clock on the Saturday of the murder I knocked off work and started to Union chapet to attend church; about ten miles from Lumberton I met Caivin Oxendine and William Capps, boxing turpentine; I asked them to go to church with me; he said he was behindhand in work and could not spare the time; talked with him some few moments and then went on; that was at three o'clock on Saturday of the murder.

TESTIMONY OF MARIA WATSON
(colored)—My name is Maria Watson; I live with Mr. Peacock, at Lumberton; I cook for him; I went into the woods about twelve o'clock on Saturday and saw Calvin Oxendine at work; I talked with him; he had no one with him, at least I saw no one; could not swear there was no one, but didn't see them; I live in the turpentine, and it is de best way in dis world to live, I tell ye. (Great laughter.)

debest way in dis world to live, I tell ye. (Great laughter.)

TESTIMONY OF JOHN NASH (colored).—I am jailor in Wilmington; have had John Diali and Calvin Oxendine in my custody for a long time; it was impossible that they should have had any conversation; one was up stairs, on the eastern side, and the other down stairs, on the western side, confined; the walls are very thick, and I never allowed them to take exercise at the same time in the jail yard; the night the others escaped through the hole Calvin might have escaped also had be wished; I found him next morning asleep in his ceil and the others gone.

TESTIMONY OF SOL NASH (colored)—I was in the prison at one time in Whiteville, in Columbus county, while Diali and Strickland were confined there; heard Diali say that he was put up to turn State's evidence, and if he had known that he would have been kept so long he would not have done it.

TESTIMONY OF BUGH J, STRICKLAND.

I am from the Workhouse; I was put there for stealing a patr of stears and had some difficulty about some hogs; knew John Diali in the jail at Whiteville; he told me positively that Calvin Oxendine was not with them the night they murdered King; said he was sorry he had lied on Calvin; said he was persuaded to turn State's evidence, and did not know he would be kept so long.

The last witness was a Captain McLaurin, a respectable gentleman of Richmond county—Sajd he had known Calvin Oxendine all his life; they had grown up together; had worked and played with him when a boy, and said, "No gentleman in this house bears a better name than Calvin; he has a character that any man might be proud of in his county."

Marsden Bellamy then rose and addressed as trong

house bears a better name than Calvin; he has a character that any man might be proud of in his county."

Marsden Bellamy then rose and addressed the Court on behalf of Oxendine. He made a strong appeal, and there were few dry eyes when he concluded. Mr. Norman then spoke for some time in reply; then Colonel French, for the defence, and then the great Robeson Attorney, Neul Archie McLean. Meantime the lights (candles) had been twice renewed; still they pleaded for the life of a fellow man, and through all those long, weary hours did

stand—not sit—beside him.

At one o'clock in the morning the jury retired. Still sat the entire Court. One hour slipped away—another—yet another. You might almost hear the heartbeats of that entire assembly—so still—so awfolly still and silent. At last, at ten minutes to four in the morning, the jury returned. Then all was suspense, What was the verdict? God be thanked, for that poor, weary mother's sake—"NOT GULLTY."

St. James. We have already spoken in no under cided terms of the excellence of Mr. Mackaye's efforts, and the distinguished support which he receives from his pupil, Miss Griswold, and we would advise those who have not had the pleasure of being present at the performance of either or both the plays announced to visit the Academy of Music on Tuesday night.

Rustlings from the Wings. The Parisian Infant Ballet Troupe appear this

week at Tony Pastor's.

Miss Jennie Carroll has a benefit at the Park.

Brooklyn, to-morrow night. George Clarke and Charles Fisher are engaged for the Fifth Avenue Theatre next season.

A matinee of "Article 47" for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum, will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Wednesday next. Mr. Augustin Daly has taken a long lease of the Grand Opera House, and will commence the next season with the celebrated fairy comic opera, "Le Rol Carotte," which has been the sensation of the winter in Paris.

winter in Paris.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the American Nightingale, sailed on Saturday for Europe to fulfil an engagement as one of Mr. Mapleson's stars in London, at Drury Lane, this summer. She will divide the honors with Tietjens during the season.

Tony Denier has sold his interest in the Capitol Theatre, Albany, N. Y. Lucky man. Johnson and Powers, the song and dance m open at Stetson's, Boston, on April 22, for two

Caroline Richings Bernard plays in the surround ing towns of Pittsburg next week, under Beamer's

Lillie Eldridge opens in Pittsburg, at the new Opera House, on April 29, and Academy of Music. Chicago, May 13.

Chicago, May 13.

Colonel T. Allston Brown has engaged Sheridan and Mack for San Francisco. They will start oversiand on the 20th just.

M. W. Leffingwell has been seemed by Colonel Brown to open at Fox's American Theatre, Philadelphia, April 22, for two weeks.

M. O. Reardon, the tumbleronicon performer, sailed from Laverpool April 3 to the National Inc.

sailed from Liverpool April 3, by the National line, and will be due here on the 16th inst.

Johnny Allen and Little Mack, with a dramatic company, play at the Academy of Music, Pittsburg, next week and then make a tour through the oil regrins.

regions.

Lattle Nell starts for a tour in the West India Islands early in May, to be gone say months. It is her intention to go to Jamaica and thence to New

James Ward plays a star engagement at the Na tional Theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing in "Through by Daylight," on April 29. He opens in Chicago, at the Academy of Music, July 1.

Chicago, at the Academy of Music, July 1.

Furbish & Wilton, managers of the travelling company with "Divorce," who have met with so much success the past three months, go through New England all next week, and open in Montreal April 29, for one week.

John P. Smith retires from the dramatic profession at the close of the present season, and in conjunction with another well known showman manages a large English opera troupe how organizing, with Thomas Allyn as general advertiser.

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Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels have been secured for San Francisco, and will start overland early in May, to appear at the Alhambra Theatre. Colonel Brown is arranging a route through the West and for this city for the Emerson Minstrels during the ten weeks engagement there of the Simmons & Sigeum party.

THE SOPER MURDER CASE.

The Mystery at Last Cleared Up.

The Perpetrator of Two Murders in Custody.

How He Killed His Victims---He Poisons One and Shoots the Other.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 12, 1872. The examination of Hiram Stuyter, charged with the murder of Walter Soper in 1869 and with poisoning Mrs. Ann Davis last month, was finished today at Port Ewen, Ulster county. The testimony taken was of a most damaging character and es tablished conclusively the guilt of the accused. The investigation was ably conducted on the part of the prosecution by District Attorney Fowler, who is deserving of great credit for revealing this deep and

The following are the proceedings which took place before Justices Wheeler and Niece at Port

The first witness called on the part of the prosecution was Walter P. Sopen son-in-law of the murdered man. He testified as follows:—I reside in the town of Esopus; knew Walter Soper in his life time; he died on the 24th of September, 1869; he was shot at night on his own premises: he went out of the house between twelve and one o'clock at night; I do not know who shot him; there was no probability of his shooting himself; he and I had been sorting apples at the cider house till after twelve o'clock that night; then we went into the house and I went to bed; he went to the door, and then came back and told me he heard

A NOISE AT THE BARN; he said he would put on his shoes and go out and see what was the matter; that is the last I saw of him till I saw him dead; he had one dog and I had one; I lived in the saure house with him; I got asleep shortly after I went to bed and awoke about three o'clock: I found his light still berning and I got up, and he was not in bed; his shoes were gone; I told my wife; we then both went out and,

DIRECTED BY THE DOG, found him lying dead along the fence.

Cross-examination-All the family had retired on the night Soper was shot; there were in the house that night Walter Soper's wife, his daughter, who is my wife, and myself and two small children of my own; they were then four and two years of age respectively; I did not see Soper when he went out; I don't think he took a gun with him; there was but one gun in the house; my wife and I found bim; it was between three and four o'clock in the morning; he lay about one handred yards from the morning; he lay about one interred yards from the barn, just back of the barn; we left him lying there; we went back and made a report to James Ferguson, one of our meighbors; I sent my wife to the neighbors and I went to the house and got a lantern; we went without a lantern the first time; we went to the barn, where Soper had started for when he left the house; the little dog went out back from the barn, and we followed him and found the body.

the body.

William Davis was the next witness called, who testified as follows:—I reside in the town of Esopais; I know the prisoner, Hiram Sluyter; we are neighbors: I knew Walter Soper, deceased, in his lifetime; I did not hear of his death till the day following the morning he was found dead; the night Soper was shot I heard a knock at my door; it was Hiram Sluyter; I did not get up to see who it was, I knew it was Sluyter; I heard his dog bark; the next morning some one from Sluyter's came to my house; my wife asked did Hiram kill any cows the night before; he said no, but that

BIRAM SAID HE HAD SHOT A MAN;
I was home all that day, until the next morning; I did not see the prisoner the next day after Soper was killed; my wife told me of it first; about three months after the death of Soper, as I was returning home from my work at Mr. Cummings', near the watering trough below Holt's place, the prisoner overtook me; I said to him, "Biram, they have bad talk about you;" he asked what it was; I told him, "About your shooting Soper;" he said, "Well, Billy, I went to get a few chickens and Soper soft two dogs on me; I was afraid I would be bit by them; Soper followed me; I told Soper to go back or I would shoot him; the old man said to me, "Shoot away, Hiram," and kept setting the dogs on then I shot him, and went on to the woods and loaded my gun and returned and "SOUND HIM DEAD ENOUGH;"

Suyter has told me this ten times, drunk and sober; I was afraid to tell this before, because I was afraid of my life and the life of my wife; I am not in as much danger now as I would have been then, because I will not be there so much now; on the 30th of March last prisoner was at my house; we were talking about the death of my wife; I said, HEAM, YOU HAVE KILLED SOPEE, and I believe you have killed my wife; he said.

we were talking about the death of my wife; I said,

HIRAM, YOU HAVE KILLED SOPER,

and I believe you have killed my wife; he said,

"You did not see me kill soper, and if you did not
see it you can do nothing about it;" we were drinking together; my wife was buried on the 28th of
March; about five weeks ago prisoner was at my
house; he told my wife that he would fear to eat
her bread because she sunffed; she replied to him
that she could inform worse than that against him;
he wanted to know what it was; she said about
shooting Soper: I was present at this conversation;
he did not deny it, because he could not.

Cross-examination:—Prisoner told me he had shot
Soper about three months after Soper was shot; I
said to him. "Hiram, there is bad talk about you;"
he said, "What is it?" I said, "About your shooting
Soper;" then

ne said, "What is it?" I said, "About your shooting Soper;" then HE TOLO ME HOW IT WAS DONE; I accused him of poisoning my wife; I believe he did poison her. Margaret Wiest was next called, and testified as follows:—I live in the town of Esopus; knew Hiram

Margaret Wiest was next called, and testified as follows:—I live in the town of Esopus; knew Hiram Stuyter, the prisoner; I know Wm. Davis; I was present at a conversation between prisoner and Wm. Davis about the 2nh of March last; I heard of the prisoner say to Davis, "Billy, do you say I poisoned your wifer" Davis said, "Yes, I say so;" prisoner said, "What do you think I would polson your wife for?" Davis said, "I expect because she was going to let out about

THE DEATH OF OLD SOFER
upon you;" prisoner said, "What does she know about Walt Soner." Davis said, "I have told her

THE DEATH OF OLD SOPER upon you;" prisoner said, "What does she know about Walt Soper." Davis said, "I have told her about it; Hiram, haven't you told me you shot Walt Soper? You have told me that, drunk and sober, haven't you?" Shyter said, "It don't make a bit of difference what I have told you, you did not see me do it;" "No," said Davis, "if I had seen you I would have revealed it a long time ago." "Well," said Sinyter, "it don't make any difference what I have told you;" that is all I know about it; they continued falking about it.

revealed it a long time ago." "Well," said Suyter, "it don't make any difference what I have told you;" that is all I know about it; they continued salking about it.

Cross-examination—I was at the house when Mrs. Davis died; I did not tell Davis that I thought his wife had been poisoned; when I had her gashed and laid out I said, "Billy, she is your wife; come and look at her; she is

THE QUEERST LOOKING DEAD WOMAN
I ever saw; he said, "What do you think was the matter with her?" I said, "I don't know, but if she was mine, or anything belonging to me, I should have two doctors and a jury and have an examination;" when Davis told Slayter that he had confessed to having shot Soper, "Juvier's mother, Davis and myself were present: Sulyter thin not deny having confessed to his shooting Soper; I told them it was drankenness between them, and if they had not been drunk and got mad at one another it would not have been tobinow.

Ann Ellan Shytter, mother of the prisoner, was called in behalf of the prisoner, and testified as follows:—I was present on the occasion spoken of by Davis and Margaret Wiest; I remember the conversation; I went over to the house of Davis on an errand: Margaret Wiest came up to me and said, "I'll have her (Mrs. Davis) opened if I lose my cow by it." then Bill Davis said, "Hiram said, "Billy, you accuse me of poisoning Anna" Davis said. "One over and we will have this settled right away;" then Biram and I went over, and Biram said, "Billy, you accuse me of poisoning Anna" Davis said. "One over and we will have this settled right away;" then Biram and twent over, and Biram said, "Billy, you accuse me of poisoning Anna" Bavis said. "One over and said, "Come over and said, "Come over and we will have this settled right away;" then Biram and I went over, and Biram said, "Billy, you accuse me of poisoning Anna" Bavis said.

"Billy, I did not come on that terms, I came to have you

DIG UP YOUR WIFE."

that was all that was spoken there then; Hiram and I then went home.

E'Cross-examined—The prisoner lives with me; he lived with me at the time Walt Soper was shot; I remember to have heard of the shooting of Soper the next day after he was shot; I heard of it Friday night, as he was shot between Thursday and Friday; Hiram was working at Isaac Becker's when I sheard of it; Hiram was home all day Thursday; Becker had no work for him and he was home that night; he did not go.

COON HUNTING

that night; Soper lived comething like a mile from us across lots; Hiram is a single man; nobody else was living with me but my son Adam; he was not at home that night; Adam was at Louis Schuitz's; Hiram and

I WENT IN A SWAMP

Hiram and

I WENT IN A SWAMP
for grapes in the forenoon of Thursday; after dinner we left the house and went to Al. Norris' to get things for the house; he got some groceries; I don't remember we hether he got any powder and shot that day; I don't know whether he had any in the house; he had a gun; one barrelled; there are two or three guns in the house; they were there then; he used to hunt, but not lately; he has been coop hunting;

he kept a dog at that time; he came home Wednes-day night; we took a newspaper at our house then; he got back from Al. Norris' the middle of the afternoon; can't tell the hour; he brought the groceries with him; don't remember what; then he went to Dubois Rose's, to fix a washtub, a mile distant; he left the house and took some tools and said he was going there; he got back from Rose's about sundown; he came in the house, sat down and ate his supper; I can't tell about what time the sun set; we

ATE SUPPER BY CANDLE LIGHT;

and ate in supper; I can't tell about what time the sun set; We are Supper By Candle Light; I was milking when he came back; I have about twenty acres of land where I live, some of which I cultivate; have raised flax, but don't think we have in twelve years; after supper Birami took some books and read, and PLAYED A LITTLE ON THE FIDDLE; he went to bed between eight and nine o'clock; I know, because that was his bedtime, and I looked at the clock and saw it was that time when he went to bed; I always look at the clock when I go to bed; I was born in this country; I can't talk Dutch; I can understand it; Iliram does not talk it; he can understand it. On this Thursday night Hiram slept in a bedroom on the ground floor; I slept in the room I live in; I got up before daylight Friday morning to call him to go to Becker's to work; can't say whether it was is late as five o'clock when I called him; it was just getting light a little; I found him in the bedroom; he was asleep when I went in the room; I called him by name once and he woke up and then got up and went to his work; he left without breakfast; there are three windows in the room in which he slept; one of the windows is of such a height from the ground that a person could get in and out if he tried; I can't say that he did not get up that night and go out of his room; I may have laid an hour after I went to bed before going to sleep; don't thing I lay two hours; don't recollect if I woke up that night or not; can't remember if there was tow in our house at that time;

time;

TWO OFFICERS CAME

to our house after Soper was shot and looked at the newspapers; don't know that they found any tow; they found no shot that I know of; I suppose they found guns; the gun he used was kept in the room where he slept; one of the guns came from the South; it was brought home by one of my boys; after the shooting of Soper there was an examination held at Al. Norris'; I was a witness \$\mathbf{I}\$ I did not swear then that there were no guns in my house; I think I was there twice; Hiram left with me from that examination and we reached home before dark; when Hiram and I got home we did not talk at all about what had taken place; I don't think we talked in a whisper when we got home; I saw

one of the days of the examination at one of the days of the examination at my house with Officer Elmendorf searching for papers; can't talk Dutch; I swear that I did not talk Dutch can't talk Dutch; I swear that I did not talk Dutch to Hiram that night; I am sure that I did not whisper to my son that night after the examination; the windows of the room where I sleep are low, so that a person standing outside can look in the room; a person standing at the window, with the window down, could hear us talk in an ordinary tone of voice inside; I knew Mrs. Davis; she died in our house; William Smith and wife, William Davis and wife, myself and two sons, Hiram and Adam were there; Hiram had been to Rondout that day; on the 25th of March he went to Rondout and bought half a gallon of liquor and some flour; he said he half a galion of liquor and some flour; he said beought them at Johnny Larkin's; there has neve been any arsenic about the house that I know of Hiram was at home last March, making baskets;

over; then he went over and asked her and she came back and took a drink with them;

SHE LIKED HER BITTERS; this was about three P. M.; I drank too; Smith and his wife were not there then; Billy stayed, but Mrs. Davis went buck home; about seven o'clock she came back; then Smith and his wife were there; Smith was a little tight when he came; Mrs. Smith was on her way home, and so the stopped and wanted him to go home; but after

HE SAW THE JUG

he would not go; Smith's little son was there too; the liquor Hiram had lasted till about eleven o'clock, at about eleven o'clock Mrs. Smith, her son and myself went to Norris' and got another half gallon of vun; we got back home about one o'clock Mrs. Davis had one drink of that; Mrs. Smith and I went to bed; Mrs. Davis sat in a chaft by my bed-side; Hiram laid on the foor; Smith and Davis SAT UP BY THE JUG ALL NIGHT;

between live and six o'clock I heard Smith say to Davis, "Billy, I believe your wife is dead;" then I jumped up and felt of her face and hands,

AND THEY WERE COLD;

she was not obser when I went to bed; she talked and joked after I got back from Norris'; she was not so drunk but she could talk; they were all pretty tight when we got back with the rum; Mrs. Smith could feel what she had drank; I can't tell how often I drank; I was so as

I KNOWED MY EUSINESS;
I did not drink a drop that came from Norris'; I don't say I was sober.

Redirect examination—The liquor Hirom brought home was kept in a jug; It was poured out of a jug into a tumbler and we all krank out of one tumbler.

home was kept in a jug; it was poured out of a jug into a tumbler and we all krank out of one tumbler. Recrosss-examination—I am not certain th liquor was all gone when I went to Norris'; som drank water with their whiskey and some did not. From this evidence the prisoner was committed to the Kingston Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

REFORMERS. TO THE RESCUE!

The Committee of Seventy Calling Upon All Reformers to Enroll on the Anti-

The following important call explains itself:-Fully alive to the importance of securing concentrated tection in the reform movement in the city of New York, and believing that this can be best accomplished through in association pledged to no political party, but including all citizens who desire to maintain good government, we, he undersigned, agree to form such an association and navite all our fellow citizens actuated by similar motives is ourselves to funite with us. An immediate enrolment will be taken in compliance with the suggestion of the

will be taken in compilance with the suggestion of the Committee of Seventy, under the supervision of this association.

ROBERT L. KENNEDY, HENRY CLEWS, LOWER CL

A large majority of the signers of this call met on Saturday evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, General John A. Dix being elected Chairman. Roswell D. Hatch was appointed Secretary and read the call, which was approved.

Mr. Folky moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to report resolutions, and an executive committee of ten to carry into effect the views of the association concerning the immediate envolment of all voters in favor of reform.

This gave rise to an animated discussion by Messry. Stebbins, Foley, Hatch, Gerard, Jones,

This gave rise to an animated discussion by Messry. Stebbins, Foley, Hatch, Gerard, Jones, Balley, Stern and others. All conceded the importance of organizing and securing an enrolment in all the Assembly districts in the city, but some of the speakers thought that the Committee of Seventy should take the matter up and carry it into effect, or, at least, should endorse and support the movement. The motion prevailed, however, and the committee reported resolutions, which, after amendment by Messrs. Bundy and Bailey, were adopted unanimously, as follows:—

Resolved, That in compliance with the urgent appeal of the Committee of Seventy, adopted at their last meeting, this assectation will proceed forthwith and enroll all good citizens Tammany Ring peoply excepted, without regard to party, religion or property of the committee of Seventy, adopted at their last meeting, and willing to add metall who are in taxor of resorm, and willing to add metall upon all efficient regard to party, religion or meaning the section of the proceeding of the committee of the property of the bor and other procession, section, members of the bar and other procession, section, and by mail or otherwise to any member of our association, or to our beadquarters of our sessoiation, or to our beadquarters. Section square, Fourth avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, one, five, ten or more tames give full name, residence and occupation of reliable men from every election district incurrity to take charge of the enrolment. Our executive committee will be in attendance at headquarters on Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday, April S. Is and I. from eight A. M. Ill len I'. M., to receive such names. The committee will be in attendance at headquarters on Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday, April S. Is and II. from eight A. M. Ill len I'. M., to receive such mames. The committee will an nounce the rames selected and time of opening the books for enrolment in four or five days.

Resolved, That our Seventive Committee shall have nell nower to do all

nomittee.

Resolved, That our Executive Committee shall have relt ower to do all that may be necessary to carry out the biects of this association.

Resolved, That we will support no candidate for any files until he stipulates in writing that, if elected, he will sustain the principles enunciated in the resolutions ander which the Committee of Seventy was created, Septime 1.13.

filer 4, 1851. That to secure the support of this asso-candidates for office most first produce a clean honesty and capacity, and possess the could re neighbors. The committee agreed upon the following Execu-

Wm. F. Havemeyer, John H. Strahan, Myer Stern, Isaac H. Bailey, Henry Clausen, Jr. Robert B. Roosevelt, Roswell D. Hatch, Henry G. Stebbins,

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

A Sunday Stroll on the Avenue-Piety in Silk and Bijouterie-A Bird's Eye View of the Materials and Styles To Be Worn This Summer-What We May Expect When the Season is in Full Bloom.

Many and strong were the exclamations of indig nation and disappointment uttered by pouting lips on Easter Sunday, when rain of the most uncompromising character came down, as if on purpose to keep back the new spring toilets designed for church wear on that day. Then followed Whit Sunday, and the clerk of the weather was even more obstinate in his determination to allow no Easter fashions to grace the churches. Yesterday he reented, and permitted Old Sol to smile benignantly on the avenue, although he took care to modify his indulgence by a genuine blustering March wind, which had none of the balmy April breeze about it From noon till nearly four o'clock the avenue pre-sented a perfect kaleidoscope of color and style in the ever-shifting toilets that constantly passed and repassed. The breeze was rather too fresh and remindful of snow dvifts in the West mit many of the belles to diseard of their winter wraps, but a few were determined to force an acknowldgment that the season for spring tollets had arrived, and accordingly came out in all their new regalia. But they constituted the minority. Few, very few, spring costumes have as yet made their appearance upon our prome-nades. Ladies still cling to their furs and wintry garments, longing to lay them aside, yet loth to do so until Old Sol shall have gained a decided victory over wild Boreas and treacherous Jupiter Pluvius, who have thus far bravely maintained their supremacy, spite of all the laws of the alma-

ikely to prevail this season, as they appeared on the avenue yesterday, and also what will appear as the season advances, will be interesting to our fair readers. Also, a prospective view of what will be worn during the summer will not be out of place, For the present costumes en cachemire are e ciqueur; not the black ones which have so long been deservedly popular, but of delicate printemps gray or cacao au lait brown, richly embroidered with garlands heading the fringe which finishes the edges, and having detached designs of leaves scattered at intervals over the entire costume. Occa sionally the entire suit is of cashmere, the quality exquisitely fine and soft,

but usually the underskirt is of silk, either of the same shade or slightly darker, with an embroidered gariand forming the heading to the flounce and sprays ornamenting the spaces be tween the plaits. For these costumes the polonaise has entirely superseded the jacket and overskirt, and the Watteau style is preferred, un less a short cape is added. Next in favor are costumes of slik of the most

beautiful tiets imaginable—tints rather than colors, for the grays are all tinged with brown and the browns with gray; the greens shaded with gold or blue or gray, reminding one of the dresses worn more than a quarter of a century dresses worn more than a quarter of a century ago by our worthy grandmothers. In fact, we have heard that one of the leading firms here sent out as samples of colors for their siks of this season pieces of dresses worn at that period. These lovely muss, hitherto unattainable excepting in high-priced faille and gros grain, are now shown in poult de sole, and many of them are repeated in other goods, noticeably in foulard, which has greatly improved in quality and is likely to regain its good name and reputation, which have been greatly hazarded by the introduction during the past two seasons of miserable, sleazy goods, not worth purchasing or making up, which were sold as genuine joulards.

chasing or making up, which were sold as genuine loulards.

GENUINE INDIA FOULARDS, such as appear this season, will neither fray nor crush easily, and, moreover, most of them can be washed like ordinary muslin, and it is almost impossible to wear them out. Those in solid mode colors, either plain or twilled, make the most distingue travelling costumes, and are especially destrable for this purpose when a tour is contemplated and only short stoppages are to be made, as a lady may thus be always attired in an appropriate manner without additional trouble.

Satin-striped foulards will be worn in "Dolly Varden" designs for overdresses, and some of them are very lovely, the satin stripe giving additional brilliancy to the color of the flowers, foral designs being the most popular. In fact, the real "Dolly Varien" designs are flowers in natural colors on a black or dark brown ground; but all figured goods are now known by the same appellation, which is already becoming threadbare from constant reiteration, and we are in a fair way to be surfeited with the style before the season is over. Nevertheless,

IT IS VERY BECOMING TO MANY, provided no pronoucie colors or designs are adopted, and it is retained for housewear, in the city especially. There are cheap materials for city especially. "Dolly Varden"

These are very pretentiously called "batiste"

These are very pretentiously called "batiste" cloth, although they are in reality simply linen-finished cambric. The French "batiste" cloth is a mixture of linen and wool. Eatiste proper is entirely of linen, unbleached, and sheer, and is much used for fine lingerie.

The batiste, which will be so fashionably worn for suits this season, is sheer, wiry, all linen and a dark écru color. The prettiest styles have broad satin stripes, or polka dots of white. Suits of this goods are intended as a change from the linen costames which have for so long retained their prestige, but for which no really acceptable substitute has as yet been offered. The "Tasso" linen is a new quality, something between the ordinary linen and batiste. Linen chambray is a pure linen goods, heavy and substantial, which will also make serviceable travelling costumes and suits for country wear.

SUMMER MATERIALS. A new wash material for summer wear of cotton, soft, twilled and somewhat resembling satin lean, is known as "Japanese" piqué. It is without gloss, and comes in white and ban, pat up in boxes with the plaited trimming already made, and accom-panied by an illustration of the intended design of

white suits promise to be as fashionably worn as White suits promise to be as fashionably worn as ever this season. Many of the handsome ones are richly trimmed with embroilery, in most instances wrought directly on the material itself. These, however, are more especially intended for home wear, and the only ornaments to be worn with them are coquettish bows of some becoming color, which are placed on the shoulders, down the fronts, on the back, between the shoulders, and looping the tunique. The same fancy for bows is observable on suits of all materials; and, in fact, many of the styles derive much of their chie from the disposition of them. White suits for street wear are made in much the same style as to garniture as they were last season, but the polonaise has almost entirely displaced the jacket and overskirt, and a cape is added.

Grenadines are not quite as heavy as heretofore and have smaller square meshes. To avoid the

skirt, and a cape is added.

Grenadines are not quite as heavy as heretofore and have smaller square meshes. To avoid the weight of the extra grenadine skirt the garniture is sewed directly on a silk one, and the costume is completed by a polonaise, without liming, worn over a high silk waist with sleeves. The armure grenadines, woven in a pattern like the armure silks, are preferred by many to those with the square canvas meshes. Handsome suits are made of grenadine, with satin stripes of various widths, the wide used for the skirt and the narrow for the overdress. The same goods will be much used for polonaises over silk skirts and is very effective. These are all black; but, for the same purpose, polonaises to be used with biack or colored silk skirts are colored grenadines, stripes of solid color, alternating with others of gray chintz, in "Dolly Varden" designs. Mousschie soic, a silk mushin, or close, fine grenadines, also make lovely overdresses, and gaze de Chambéry is as fachionable as ever.

LACE IS A FUREUR FOR TRIMMING.

both black and white, and is used in every material to which it can appropriately be adapted. Elegant silk and foulard suits are trimmed with grounze.

both black and white, and is used in every material to which it can appropriately be adapted. Elegand sik and foulard smits are trimmed with goipure, white and unbleached, and the basiste suits are garnished in the same manner, broad insertions to match ornamenting the unique, in addition to the eiging. These insertions are set in, not on, the garment, as formerly.

The "Watteau" style of overgarment is noticeably growing in favor for all materials to which it can

The "Watteau" style of overgarment is noticeably growing in favor for all materiais to which it can possibly be adapted. A pretty fancy is to arrange the upper part of the plait so as to form a hood, caught together with bows. Another style, the "Princess Watteau," combines the favorite "Watteau" back with a peculiar arrangement of the front and sides, which imparts the plainness in front and at the sides, which is now considered "stylish." With the exception of garments with the "Watteau" plait light-fitting garments are little used for street wear, and various are the designs in graceful little capes, which have been designed to meet the energency. The "itroadway," the simplest of all, is short, and gracefully looped on the shoulders, sufficiently hiding the figure, and upparting breadth to narrow, sloping shoulders, The "Julie" is deeper, and will serve for an independent garment for use with a variety of saits; but the pulm must be given to the "Lucca," which is one of the most graceful distingued novelties of the season. The front is quite short, but the back descends in long, graceful rasemble is completed by a little coquettish hood. It can be added to any tight-niting garment, and will add additional grace and chie. Notecable among the new designs for basques is one styled the "Donna," which is just the idea for the coquettish fittle skeveless gackets of velvet which are so effectively worn with silk snite, it is double-breasted in front, and the back forms an entirely breasted in front, and the back forms an entirely breasted in front, and the back forms an entirely breasted in front, and the back forms an entirely breasted in front, and the back forms an entirely breasted in front, and the back forms an entirely

new modification of the favorite postition. It is equally appropriate for other materials and makes a most charming house basque for use with a plain; demi-train skirt. If, as Lamartine says, "to be beautiful is to reign," every lady may be a reigning queen this season if personal adornment wil make any one beautiful; for never were more beautiful goods or designs to make them up in offered for their suffrages.

It is to be hoped that winter will now relax his grasp on the sceptre by which he has so long lorded it in our thoroughfares, and that the Avenue will, on each recurring Sunday, be brilliant with the new styles and materials of which we have spoken, and the greater number of which have not as yet made their appearance in public. Then there will be from Delmonico's to Forty-second street a procession on Sunday afternoons to dazzle and delight the feminine eye and to draw even the opposite sex to the fashionable thoroughfare to admire and meditate upon the many and wonderful ways devised to adorn the femiale form divine.

SUNDAY IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

Who Were There and How They Spent the Day-A Pleasant Prospect-In Lentus

Umbra. was on the qui vive for enjoyment, and naturally the great tide of humanity flowed toward the Central Park-the lungs of this great metropolis. A prettier prospect could not have been presented to the public view than that of the multitude taking its airing for the first time since chill winter mantled the surface of earth in a robe of sparkling snow. Yesterday everything presented a holiday appearance; the April showers had drawn into nev iffe the frost-stricken turf; the tree twigs, germing into leafy exuberance, bravely withstood the timid assails of the western winds that flushed the bonny checks of fair demoiselles while it simultaneously swept their petticoats into

AKTISTIC CONFUSION.

Above a clear sky—blue, soft and mellow—spangled here and there with fleeting wisps of clouds, mado roseate by the ruddy sun. Across the broad avenues, girt on either side by growing trees, whose branches promise a shade in which Tityrus himself would have loved to bask while practising sonatas on his oaten reed. Certainly, the trees have not as yet burst forth into bloom, but there are many evergreens, which, retaining their pristine verdancy, relieve the sombre monotony of the bands of fallen leaves. Across the Mail lay

DAPPLED SHADOWS, and, where the branches of the trees did not intervene, slant javelin shafts of sunlight pierced their

and, where the branches of the trees did not intervene, slant lavelin shafts of sunlight pierced their way and felt upon fairy forms too beautiful for description. The promenade was filled with pedestrians, and in the roadways devoted to those who possess sufficient of this world's wealth to acquire or hire an equine quadruped might be seen a wonderful number of bespurred personages. The centre of attraction, however, was the great lake. Down the hundred and one steps which lead to its verge personages. The centre of attraction, however, was the great lake. Down the hundred and one steps which lead to its verge proper many a score of daintily dressed damsels, whose trim gatters peeped in and out of their prettily embroidered petticoats like sly little mice. At the foot of these stairs lies the lake, glistening like a burnished silver salver in the herce glare of the monday sun. Upon its sheeny bosom hoat a feet of tiny trait, some

PREFIGHTED WITH FAIR CARGOES

of fairy faces, others loaded down, gunwale-deep with silks, jewels and fesh powder. As a rule, however, your fashionable woman carefully avoids aquatics—boats do disarrange dresses dreadfully. The menagerie is a great source of attraction at the Park. Young men and maidons, old men and children unite in their pesire to witness the antics and manœuvers of the unhappy animals confined in the moderous cages that the Commissioners delight to designate the Zoological Department. There was a lively row there yesterday, a commisal strife that afforded the greatest satisfaction to the bystanders. Mr., hyena differed in opinion with his better half in relation to the divisibility of a toothsome bone. A lively rough and tumble ensued, and if the innuman keeper—who, by the by, must be a disciple of Bergh's—hadonly forborne introducing his pitchfork the oft-mooted point as to the superiority of the feltine sexes might have been decided. Very pirasant to stroll under the trees—though leafless at present—the very idea of lying upon a grassy knoll suggests sybaritic i

sooner the water is turned on and the RUDE, DRUDICAL ROCKS
that stand like mementoes of Stonehenge in the empty basin are swatned in Uroton, the better. It was father too cold yesterday to make boating theoroughly enovable, yet very many of the sweet syrens who visited the Park entrusted their precious persons to the care of the mundane Charons who defily ply the oar uopn the tree-enshadowed pool. A prettier sight than that the Park presented can hardly be conceived, for every one was in holiday attire—the ladies seeming to have preserved their Easter bonnets and habilaments for the occasion. The children were in ecstacies; goat races were at a premium, and ruddy-faced youngsters looked as blithe and happy as the sweet-noted songsters that carolled their duked praises to the genial sun from the topmost branches of the budding trees.

YACHTING.

Match Race on Dorchester Bay Between the Sloop Yachts Peerless and Adieu-The Former Wins-An Exciting Con-

BOSTON, April 14, 1872. The sloop vachus Peerless, Captain Eibber, and Adieu, Captain Macomber, both belonging to the South Boston Yacht Club, and about equally matched as to sailing qualities, had another trial yesterday afternoon over the Long Course in Dorchester Bay, for the usual purse of \$100 a side. On Fast Day these yachts sailed against each other, in made even in the race on Saturday by a good hon-est defeat for the latter. A stakeboat was moved off the beach house on South Boston Point, from

off the beach house on South Boston Point, from which the start was made, and the Bailing course was around Scatipin Ledge buoy, leaving it on the starboard hand; thence back and up to and around Cow Pasture buoy, also leaving it on the starboard, and thence to the starting point—a distance of about ten miles.

The Peerless was the first to get away, starting at incen seconds past three o'clock, the Adlen filing her sails about five seconds later. Both yachts carried reefs till passing the stakehoat on the way up to tow Pasture, when they were shook out, and the little vessels hugged the wind as close as possible, each working its best for victory. The Peerless maintained the lead from the start, though she had nothing to boast of when rounding Scutpin Ledge it passing the stake on her way up the bay. She rounded Cow Pasture moy at 4:24, and the Adlen followed three minutes later. The Peerless came down home most beautifully, and passed the stakeboat at 4th, 35m, 30s, three minutes and fifty seconds ahead of her antagonist. The sailing time of the victor was the 35m, and 15s. The weather was exhibitating, with a fresh breeze from the wast-southwest, and the race was well enjoyed by those who witnessed it.

THE DEAD ELECTRICIAN. The National Morse Memorial Celebration at Washington.

Washington, April 14, 1872. The preparations for the memorial services in honor of the late Processor Morse are complete. The speakers are Senator Parterson and Representatives Fernando Wood, Cardeld, Cox, Voorhees and Banks. Rev. Dr. Adams of New York, pastor of the church which the Professor attended in that city, will open with prayer, and Dr. Wheeler, the paster of the church which the deceased at tended, at Poughkeepsie, will pronounce the benediction. The President and Vice President, the diction. The President and Vice President, the
Judges of the Courts and other prominent officials
have been invited. The Governors of States who
cannot be present in person have designated
proxies to act as Vice Presidents of the
meeting. The Secretary of the Navy has compiled
with the application for music by the Marthe Sand,
and there will be vocal music by the Choral Society
of Washington. Numerous letters and telegrams
have been received some of them stating that
similar meetings will be head on Tuesday evening
in several cities.

Memorial Meeting at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHREEPSIE, April 14, 1972. Arrangements are in progress for a large Merse emorial meeting in the Presbyterian church in this city on Tuesday evening. Mayor Eastman wat preside, and the telegraph wires are to be led into